### IN THE THRONG OF PARIS.

THE DOG SHOW-FINDING ROYAL BONES-BICYCLERS' WOES.

Dog days are upon us, that is to say we are in the midst of the great annual dog show, and, as usual, the canine race constitutes the all absorbing topic of conversation. Moreover, society makes its rendezvous on the terraces of the Tuileries every afternoon, and endeavors, as far as the whining and barking of the multitude of dogs collected there will permit, to exchange the gossip of the day. The present show is particularly remarkable by reason of the magnificent exhibits from abroad, especially from Russia, Holland and England. Some of the finest dogs are the eight Polish hounds bred and owned by Count Branicki, and there is a superb short-coated St. Fernard bearing the name of the Champion Argonaut, which has already won some thirty or forty gold and silver medals at other shows. Quite interesting, too, are the elaborate kitchens located behind the orangerie, where the food for the dogs on exhibition is prepared.

Apropos of exhibitions, it may be stated that in no previous year have so many people prominent in society succeeded in getting their paintings accepted and hung at the Salon. Among those whose names figure in the catalogue of the Salon are the Duchess d'Uzes, who exhibits under the pseudonym of Ann Manuela; the Comte Hubert de la Rochefoucauld, Baroness Lambert, Comte Raoul de Gontaut-Biron, Comte de Ruille, Comte Chaboud de la Tour, the Viconite de Passage, Mile. d'Epinay and the Comtesse

A feature of the Tuileries gardens which arouses a good deal of interest not alone among children, but also among grown-up people, is the miniature flotilla on the ornamental water there. This flotilla is the property of an old sea captain named Girard, who in return for the payment to the Government of about \$500 a year enjoys the monopoly of hiring out and selling toy sail and steam boats. The majority of the sailboats are provided with thoroughly Yankee centreboards destined to prevent their capsizing, and they are constructed in the most elaborate fashion, a reproduction, indeed, on a small scale, of the full-sized racing yacht. Each of the hundred or so of boats has its name and its backers, the popular favorite being a schooner named Gladiawhich is, however, close run by a similarly rigged boat bearing the name of Cronstadt. The matches between these toy yachts attract large crowds and create a great deal of excitement, not alone among the small folks, but also among

of that great national museum since the official violation of the royal tombs and burial vaults at St. Denis in 1793. It is probable that they will new be returned to their former resting place. It is of interest in connection with this to remember that the revolutionary statesman who first proposed and then superintended the violation of the royal tombs at St. Denis, just a hundred years ago, bore the name of Barrere, and that his grandson, who in 1813 was sentenced to death by the ago, bore the name of Barrere, and that his grandson, who in 1873 was sentenced to death by the court-martial at Versailles for his connection with the Commune insurrection, is now French Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Munich. Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Munich, Paris and where more than anywhere else in Europe the oldfashioned ideas and respect for the sacred character of royalty have remained in force. Minister Barrere's father, the son therefore of the revolutionary statesman, was one of the leaders of the popular movement of 1848 which overthrew the

monarchy of King Louis Philippe.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the Panama scandal has altogether ceased to be a sub-years' work of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural ject of interest or conversation in society here. and there is no longer any necessity for hostesses of the Institute. to imitate the example of the Vicomtesse de Treto imitate the example of the Vicomtesse de Tre-dern, who was accustomed on her Sunday evening for the Institute. Aside from the latrinsic value of the book as a history of a great philanthropic and bearing in large letters the request to taboo all discussion about the Panama affair. Perhaps the dying out of popular interest in the matter is due receptions in the Place Vendome to hang up cards in part at any rate to the fact that at the present moment all the principal actors in the affair are graduates and ex-students of Hampton, both Indian securing the authorization of a loan. Mr. Theoconfined to their beds. While Dr. Cornelius Hers and negro. Twenty classes, numbering 723 graduates, are thus recorded, and their subsequent tareers are sketched with painstaking accuracy. These terious Venetian blinds of Bornemouth" in a mori-bund condition, Ferdinand de Lesseps is slowly dying of old age at the castle of Chesnay. His son, Charles de Lesseps, is lying seriously ill in the St. Louis Hospital. M. Marius Fontane is kid up in the infirmary of the prison at Melum, and ex-limiter Baihaut is contined to that of the peni-Minister Baihaut is contined to that of the peni-Minister Baihaut is contined to that of the peni-Minister Baihaut is contined to the students of the peni-Minister Baihaut is contined to Minister Bainaut is commed to that of the pentional following the first transfer in other in tentiary at Etampes. M. Andrieux, who is popularly believed to have been the instigator of the larly believed to have been the instigator of the entire series of exposures, a work for which he was peculiarly fitted by reason of his former tenure of the office of prefect of police, is likewise lying at his home here suffering from a severe attack of at his home here suffering from a severe attack of jaundice. It is improbable that any further at-

of the office of prefect of police, as likewise lying at his home here suffering from a severe attack of jaundice. It is improbable that any further attempt will be made to use the Panama affair for political purposes, popular interest in the mattern foncer existing. The bitteness against the perpetrators of the frauds has in a great measure died away, and no one would be astonished to learn that at any rate old Count de Lessegs and his son, as well as Marius Fontane, have been made the object of Presidential elemency. Indeed, their is every reason to believe that both the public and the press would half with tokens of approval the issue of a pardon to these men.

Never at any time has Paris been so full of foreign visitors as at the present moment. The season is in full swing, and is a very brilliant one. Entertainments erowed upon one another in rapid succession, and our elegantes will require a considerable period of rest in the country after the Grand Prix in order to recuperate from the fatures to which they are now being subjected. The two principal incidents of the last week have been the fancy dress and masked ball given in behalf of charity by the Connesse Fernande de la Ferronays at her mansion in Cours la Reine, and the dinner given by Lord and Lady Dutlerin at the Figlish Embasey, in honor of the new Ambassador and his staff, by the dinner of Foreign Affairs and Muse and the dinner given by Lord and Lady Dutlerin at the Figlish Embasey, in honor of the new Ambassador from the United States. Among the guests were the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Muse and the companies of the whole, unsatt hereion, and the foreign that have been thought was followed by a reception, which was attended by the Russian Ambassador and his staff, by the members of Lord Dufferin's staff. The banque was at its best; the servants in the Dufferin the French and Belgiam Ministers, several members of the Behring Sea Commission, the Prefect of Police, the Governor of the Bank of France, and the members of Lord Dufferin's staff.

Lacour can go to live there, the floors, the ceilings and a great portion of the roof will have to be renewed. The Petit Luxembourg, so-called to distinguish it from the Grand Luxembourg Palace where the Senate sits, and where the National picture galleries are housed, was built by Queen Marie de Medici for Cardinal Richelieu when he enjoyed her favor. It passed on his death to Prince de Conde. The Princess Palatine, mother of the Duke of Orleans, then inhabited it, and was succeeded there by her granddaughter, the Duchesse de Berri. It became, in her time, the theatre of orgies, in which the infamous regent bore a prominent role. The ill-fated King Louis XVI gave it for a town residence to his brother, the Comte de Provence, subsequently Louis XVIII. After the overthrow of the causes which produced it. At present Greece pos Carnot, the grandfather of the President, escaped from thence after the Fructidor coup d'etat. Napoleon I, lived only for a few weeks at the Petit Luxembourg, but found it too small. It

Napoleon I. lived only for a few weeks at the Petit Luxembourg, but found it too small. It is a most picturesque residence, however, possesses a magnificent garden, and is far more comfortable in every way than the residence of the tresident of the Chamber of Deputies at the Petit Bourbon.

Notwithstanding the fact that bicycling has become quite a fashionable pastime among members of the great world here, and that princes, statesmen, high officials and foreign ambassadors, notably Lord Dufferin, may be seen every morning astride of their wheels in the Bois, yet the police have just seen lit to organize a series of most despotic and arbitrary regulations with regard to bicycling in the Bois de Boulogne. The majority of the paths and toadways are henceforth to be closed to them, and the police have orders, in case of any disobedience in these regulations, to upset the knights of the wheel. The only thoroughtares left open to them are certain of the most crowded carriage drives, and all of those beautiful winding and shady paths which they have up till now affected are henceforth prohibited to them. Any bicyclist found leaving the Bois with flowers, either attached to his bicycle or to his person, will be stopped by the police at the gates, have his name taken and be deprived of the flowers. It appears that for some time past the numerous flowerbeds in the Bois have been extensively depredated, and for some reason or other the authorities have taken it for granted that the thieves must necessarily be bicyclists, just as if there were something demoralizing and criminal in the use of the wheel. Many of the bicyclists are accustomed to ride far out into the country, where they gather flowers, and then merely to take the Bois de Boulogue on their way home. Under the new regulation they will be unable to do so, and will be forced either to make a long detour, in order to avoid the Bois, or else to throw away their flowers before entering the Bois police to apset the British Ambassador, should he venture in a moment o

their elders. Many of the richer children possess boats of their own, which are looked after and cared for in the miniature boathouse by old Captain Girard. But the majority of the young people content themselves with hiring a boat by the hour. The toy steamers, of which there are a large number, are not much sought after, and constitute a drug on the market, the reason being that they so easily capsize, there being at the present time no less than a dozen lying at the bottom of the ornamental water.

Quite a sensation has been created here, especially in the Faubourg St. Germain and in Royalist circles, by the discovery among the archives in the garrets of the Louvre of a box containing royal jawbones, shoulderblades, shanks, ribs and vertebrae. There is among other things the scapula of Hugh Capet, the thighbone of King Charles V., the shinbone of King Charles VI. and of King Francis I., the ribs of Phillipe de Bel and of Louis XII., the vertebrae of Charles VI. and one of the jawbones of Queen Catherine de Medician and another of Queen Anne of Austria. The authenticity of these relies is proved by the papers found in the box, and it seems that they have been lying in the Louvre unknown to the directors of that great national museum since the official fields the Bois.

In no country of Europe do fortune tellers reap such large profits as in France, and it is not alone among the humbler classes that they find their clients, but women of the great world. Ladies of proints as in France, and it is not alone among the humbler classes that they find the file on the bois.

In no country of Europe do fortune tellers reap such large profits as in France, and it is humbler classes that they find their clients, but women of the great world. Ladies of proints as in France, and it is not alone among the humbler classes that they find their clients, but women of the great world. Ladies of proints as in France, and it is not alone among the humbler classes that they find them clients, but humbler classes that they find them Paris and the provinces, many of whom p to have profound faith in their powers of

## A RECORD OF HAMPTON.

THE STORY OF TWENTY TWO YEARS' WORK-A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

occupations of the male graduates (colored), besides

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. TRICOUPIS-FI NANCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY.

Greek earthquakes are not confined to Zante or to the neighboring isles. One has shaken the whole country through its length and breadth has gone down, and the opestion now is who wil

To understand the present political crisis in Greece it is necessary to review some of the under King George, and is guaranteed the protectorate of France, England and Russia. During the last two years political dissensions have be relations. Turkey, to be sure, is not an agree able neighbor, and during the last year there have been unpleasant relations with Rumania, and rumors of war, which have led a large number of idle army officers to consider the prospects of nation, in the shape of a big national debt, with a hungry, inappeasable interest.

The foreign debt of Greece amounts to 564,000, 000 francs. Besides this, there are 73,000,000



vice of these loans, the fact remains that the Gov

out a note, much as Mr. Gladstone reels off from his remarkable memory the details of the budget sider the question apart from political prejudices. and wholly as a financial problem. The policy Which civilization and education is the record of twenty-two he then outlined, and which he has since adhered

> 000, which should be used to pay back this decided to offer his resignation. securing the authorization of a loan. Mr. Theo-tokos, the Minister of the Interior, was sent to He has been long in the stormy sea of Greek London to negotiate it. For the last two months political life, and he cared very little for the dition of her revenue and securities. These two agents spent some months in Athens, and the elaborate, detailed and therough report of Mr. Law, the English representative, has just been published by the English Foreign Office. This report is favorable to the purposes of the Ministry, but the English foreign Office, and the son inherited a full measure of hiss abilities. His father was Ministry port is favorable to the purposes of the Ministry, It represents the unfavorable condition of Greek finances as due rather to mistakes in administration than to the poverty of Greece. It presents an encouraging account of the national resources, visible and occult, and of the development under the recent Ministry of the povenue. The present financial crizis he traces partly to the mobilization of the army, and the general disorganization of the army, and the general disorganization of the country produced by political importance. Afterward he returned to the propose of the foreign of the country produced by political events in 1855-6; still further to excessive borrowing abroad, involving a charge on the revenue which the country, under imperfect financial administration which neglected the propose collection of taxes. Mr. Law, as a cautions financier, pointed out what to many Greek capitality of an administration which neglected the propose collection of taxes. Mr. Law, as a cautions financier, pointed out what to many Greek capitality of an administration which neglected the propose collection of taxes. Mr. Law, as a cautions financier, pointed out what to many Greek capitality of an administration which neglected the propose of paying the intention, was unable to support, and equally to the laxity of an administration which neglected the propose of paying the intention of the country was already evident, that "the raising of a loan for the simple purpose of paying the intention, although he had at that time a majority to the old walls. All persons bring-intention, although he had at that time a majority and the country very exceptional circumstances. There should be clear proof that the resources of the country under normal conditions are sufficient to defray all charges, and that the amount of the loan to

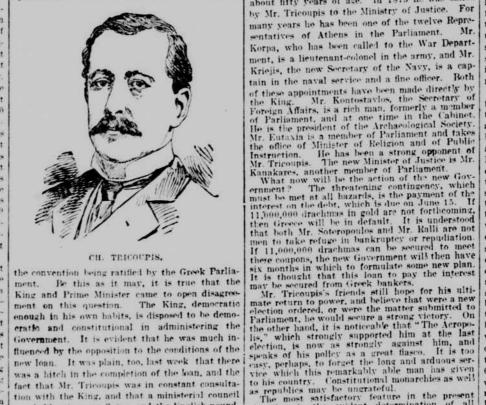


# Royal Baking Powder, made from absolutely pure Grape Cream of Tartar,

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and delicious flavor noticed in the finest bread, cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

terms of the convention of the loan were only published yesterday, since Mr. Tricoupis's resignation, so that the precise duties of this committee were not known; but the opposition looked upon this feature as a compromise or sale to strangers of the independence of the Government. This appointment of a supervisory committee was a natural and judicious step for foreign capitalists to does not correspond to the amount of assessments. There is a large arrearage and a great deal of laxity in the collection of the revenue. Further serious charges have been made that the loan of the purpose for which it was collected. Greek Government maintained, on the other hand, that the Government was not bound by the convention in this matter, and that it had a full right to apply the loan to any purpose provided that the railway was completed within the pre scribed time. But this reasoning is only calculated to make foreign lenders more cautious, and the provision for a committee to protect their interests was most natural.

It has further been maintained that the foreign



tion with the King, and that a ministerial council was held, set rumor flying, and the English pound, which is worth twenty-five francs in gold, and which under depreciated currency has represented lately about thirty-five drachmas, went up to forty. The point at issue was simply this: The King said to Mr. Tricoupis, "Call the Parliament." Mr. Tricoupis replied that they had all the authority needed under the law passed by Parliament to sign the convention, and that there was Institute, which has just been issued by the pressor of the Institute. It makes a goodly volume of 528 pages, and is embellished by a number of appropriate the convention of the buildings.

The total amount of forced currency is 104,—
800,000 frames, of which to 800,000 are in gold no sale of the independence of the Government to strangers. Finally, seeing how much the King ment to sign the convention, and that there was scheme was to obtain abroad a loan of 100,000,. was influenced by the opposition, Mr. Tricoupis The English Minister sought to mediate in the matter, but with-

Mr. Tricom is has been in office now for eleven menths, and retires just at the moment when charges of the opposition that he had deceived man declined to accept. He said: "The people have taken the power away from me in the last election and they must return it." A temporary

it was in classical days. Diplomatic gossip has been as active and the newspapers publish foolish stories charging Mr. Tricoupis with having dethe King with false telegrams from London.

Meanwhile the King has called Mr. Soteropoulos into conference and asked him to submit a programme. Mr. Soteropoulos has no party, and is not even now a member of Parliament. What he has done has been in conjunction with Mr. Ralli. The programme they have prepared has confidence of to King, and the new Ministry was yesterday announced. Mr. Soteropoulos takes the place of Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the two offices being now combined. Mr. Soteropoulos began his career by being a clerk in the office of the Minister of Finance, and by successive promotions secured the place of Chief of the Bureau of Customs. He was afterward elected for some years as member of Parliament from Messenia. He has held the position of Minister of Finance several times, though not under Mr. Tricoupis. He is an old man, cautious and conservative, and said to have a clear head in financial matters. His friends say that this is not a political, but a financial crisis, and that a financier is the man to be at the head of the Government.

Mr. Ralli, the new Minister of the Interior, is about fifty years of age. In 1875 he was called

by Mr. Tricoupis to the Ministry of Justice. For many years he has been one of the twelve Representatives of Athens in the Parliament. Korpa, who has been called to the War Department, is a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and Mr. Kriejis, the new Secretary of the Navy, is a cap tain in the naval service and a fine officer.

From The Boston Globe.

The Rev. George N. Howard. D. D., of Lowell, whom I met in this city the other evening, had a unique experience two years ago, when he was a delegate from this state to the National Convention of the sons of Veterans. New-England sent a large delegation to Minneapolis. The delegates travelled in two special cars and made a very jolly party. Sunday found the party on the road, and it was suggested by some one that it would be a proper thing to hold some kind of a religious service. The matter was brought to Mr. Howard's notice, and he immediately approved of it. An extemporaneous choir was organized, and one of the musicians of the party took like station at the plano in one of the cars. The occupants of the other cars' were notified of what was about to take plane, and by the time that everything was in readiness the car that had been chosen as a chapel was filled to the doors. The train hands and even the porters took their places among the rest. The service was an interesting one, and Mr. Howard preached an eloquent sermon. From the time that he began to speak till the time he had dinished the train had made a rim of over eighty miles. From that day to the present Mr. Howard has claimed to be the only living clergyman who has preached a sermon that was heard for elarty miles, and disfriends are fond of referring to him as the "champion leng distance preacher of America."

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

and charges, and that the amount of the loan to be granted will suffice to tike over temporary substitute was found from the third party, but this favorage the future beyond the limits of endurance. A loan under such circumstances should be considered in the light of a drug administered to secure to the patient in mediate required repose that time may be gained to allow recuperative, capacity to exercise in mediate required repose that time may be gained to allow recuperative, capacity to exercise which is power away from me in the last jumps of the first of a drug administered to secure to the patient in mediate required repose that time may be gained to allow recuperative, capacity to exercise. This election was held at little over a drug of the last of From The Manchester Times.

## THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN.

DR. GEFFCKEN DISCUSSES THE ISSUE ON WHICH IT IS FOUGHT.

Munich, May 11. The telegraph has informed you that the German Reichstag, after throwing out the compromise on the Military bill, to which, at last, the Government acceded, has been dissolved, and that the elections will take place on June 13. The malignant joy with which the French press has hailed this event as a defeat of Germany herself is totally unfounded. The military strength of the Empire remains exactly the same as heretofore. It is a purely internal question between the Government and the people as represented by their delegates. However, this result of the long parliamentary struggle is certainly to be regretted, for it throws the whole people into a fierce electoral agitation on a question which appeals to the passions, and which is at the same time so intricate and technical that the masses, with whom the decision lies, can scarcely appreciate it.

The Government cannot be absolved from the reproach of having managed the affair with little skill. In autumn last the Emperor declared in a military circle that he preferred a less disciplined mass. Yet he assented to General Caprivi's bill, which proposed to reduce the service of three years to two, but as a necessary compensation asked an increase of the army by 83,894 men. It must be recollected that the reduction of service formed the principal point in the constitutional conflict of 1860-1866. The Prussian House of Deputies demanded that the two years' service, which had, de facto, existed from 1835 to 1860, should be legally fixed. King William I insisted that three years were neces-sary for forming a good soldier, and carried his will. After the victorious campaigns of 1866 and 1870 the three years' service was no more ( tested, and passed into the constitution of the Empire. However, the reduction to two years remained a demand of the Liberal party, and in the Military bill of last autumn was de facto accepted by the Government. But they- contended that, as a necessary complement of this concession, a large increase of the army was absolutely necessary. This was not contested by any party in the Reichstag, the Social-Democrate excepted. The only question was how large the increase must be in order to maintain the full

The bill, therefore, contained first a principle, the introduction of the two years' service; and after the Government had yielded this point, which hitherto they had steadily impugned, there was unanimity on it. The only question was whether this reduction was to be introduced into the constitution, or whether it was to be enacted by a law fixing it for a certain period. But this difference could never have formed a sufficient motive for dissolving the Reichstag. The Government themselves having accepted the two years' service, they could not object to fix if legally in some way subject to altering it if in the future it should be proved that the reduction was detrimental to the national military force.

The second point was how the gap resulting from the abolition of the third year's service in the fighting force of the army should be filled up; and all parties were as one that the army was to be increased. This was acknowledged by all the amendments introduced by the different parties. It was, therefore, no question of principle. The only difference was, how large the increase ought to be. The Government not only asked that it should be of 83,894 men, but it contended also that the military authorities alone were competent to decide what number was necessary. In this they were clearly wrong. Of course there is a moral obligation for the Reichstag to provide for the safety of the country, but as long as it has the constitutional right to vote the taxes by which the cost of the proposed organization is to be defrayed, members are free to vote according to their conscience and insight how large the increase shall be. The Government had to declare its conviction that a certain number is indispensable, but the burden of proof lay with them. They had to convince the majority that their demand did not exceed the exigencies of the case. This they failed to do, both in the Committee and in the House. Only a small minority was ready to grant what refused to enter upon any compromise. last moment, however, he suddenly gave up this position, and accepted the amendment, not of party having some prospect of obtaining the majority, but of an isolated Deputy, Baron Huene, reducing the demand by about one-tenth. It is not impossible that if this amendment had been brought forward at an earlier date, and if the Government had been satisfied to accede to it, it might have obtained a majority; but by the way in which it was brought forward it had no chance, and when it was negatived at the second reading the dissolution was forthwith pronounced.

Another fault of the Government was that it had not sufficiently prepared the ways and means by which the increased cost of the army was to be met. They proposed, indeed, a raising of the stamp duties on the transactions of the Stock Exchange, a higher beer duty, and a modified brandy excise, but it was clear that these taxes, of which only the first found favor, were quite insufficient to cover the extra expense of at least 47,000,000 marks, which the military bill necessitated. It was impossible for the Reichstag to take a leap in the dark, to vote first the bill, and leave it uncertain how the means for realizing it should be found. And it was further not to the point if the Government maintained that Germany could well afford to bear a larger military burden because that of France and England was still larger. The comparison of mere ciphers in this regard is totally inconclusive, as all depends on the national income.

It is, of course, very difficult to risk a forecast of the result of the elections, but the probability is that the extreme parties will gain in strength, and that the moderate will have to bear the loss. The question of course arises, What will happen if the new Reichstag also negatives the demand of the Government, now reduced to Baron Huene's amendment? In this uncertain condition the Emperor has made a speech (May 9) before a military circle, in which he expressed regrets that his expectation of the unconditional acceptation of the bill had not been fulfilled. A patriotic minority has been defeated by the majority. was therefore compelled to dissolve the Reichstag, and hoped that the coming Assembly would accept the demand. But if this hope should be disappointed, "I am resolved to do all in my power for obtaining the military bill, for I am too much convinced of its necessity for maintaining the general peace."

Now these words are certainly not clear, for what can the Emperor do if the new Reichstag also rejects the bill? It has been spoken of as constitutional conflict, but it is difficult to see how it could arise. In the constitution of the Empire there is no paragraph, akin to that of the Prussian constitution, according to which all ex-Prussian constitution, according to which all existing taxes continue to be levied, and in force of which Bismarck governed four years without a budget. The Imperial revenue is principally derived from indirect taxes, which are fixed by law, but they are not sufficient to cover the expenses, and the rest is to be defrayed by contributions of the single States. If these are not fixed with the consent of the Reichstag, no Imperial budget can be made up, and the Government cannot pay its way. At all events, the speech of the Emperor was certainly not opportune, as with the bitterwas certainly not opportune, as with the bitterness of party spirit it will draw his person into the electoral struggle, which is scarcely conducive to the dignity of the Crown. H. GEFFCKEN.

From The Manchester Times.

It was at a late quarterly meeting of the Seventhday Baptist churches that two clergymen were to present papers on the same day, and the question of
precedence having arisen, Mr. A. sprang to his feet
and said: "I think Brother B. ought to have the best
place on the programme; he is an older man than I
am, and, besides, is full of his subject." When the
audience remembered that Brother B.'s subject was
"The Devil" a cheerful smile seemed to beam around
the church. The brethren do so enjoy these little
things!